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Oilseed Annual

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Report Highlights:

A 15% drop in domestic production is expected to cause food soybean imports to increase through MY 04/05. This year's production may also be low because of a 10% drop in planted area. High soybean price resulted in a 15% decrease in crushing that reflected in a 15 percent decrease of total imports of soybeans to 4,407 metric tons in CY 2004. The total soybean imports are expected to remain at the same for CY 2005.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
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SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in CY 2003 was about 4.4 million metric tons with domestic production accounting for 165,400 metric tons and imports accounting for the remainder. Imports were mainly from the U.S. (3.18 million metric tons), followed by Brazil (0.8 million metric tons). Low domestic production is expected to cause total soybean imports to increase through Marketing Year (MY) 2004-2005 (October 2004 - September 2005).

Total soybean planted area decreased by 10 percent (15,100 ha) in CY 2004 from the previous year. Total production decreased significantly in CY 2004 (121 kg/10 are) because of the decrease in planting and a series of typhoons hit in the major production areas. Domestic soybeans are almost exclusively used for food. Japan does not produce biotech soybeans domestically.

The annual demand for rapeseed is about 2 million metric tons. Production of rapeseed in Japan is negligible and, like soybeans, Japan depends almost exclusively on imports. In CY 2004, Canada captured a 73 percent market share. Japan's rapeseed import increased by about 10 percent from CY 2003 to 2.3 million metric tons due to the crushing demand increase due to high soybean prices. Australia's rapeseed market share increased from 18 percent in CY 2003 to 27 percent in CY 2004 that absorbed the rapeseed crushing demand increase in 2004. The U.S. share was almost zero in the recent years.

Peanut demand is about 120,000 metric tons annually with total domestic production of peanuts reaching about 21,300 metric tons in 2004. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2004 reached 97,200 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 70 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 100 percent share for processed peanuts. Only around 1,000 tons of domestically produced peanuts were crushed for peanut oil, which is sold as a premium cooking oil.

Annual demand for cottonseed is about 157,000 metric tons. Cottonseed is not produced in Japan. Total imports of cottonseed in CY 2004 were 157,000 metric tons, with 30,000 tons being crushed for oil and the remaining amount used as feed primarily for dairy cattle. Australia dominates the Japanese cottonseed market by occupying a share of 82 percent.

Oil meal Situation and Outlook

Soybean and rapeseed meal are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 85 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production with the remainder used for foods such as soy sauce. Due to a strong consumer preference for non-biotech soy products, most soy sauce manufacturers are using soybean meal from non-biotech beans. Rapeseed and fishmeal are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Total soybean meal production declined by 7 percent due to the high soybean price in 2004, while rapeseed meal increased by 10 percent to compensate for the soybean meal decrease. Soybean crushing by Japanese oil crushers is expected to remain at low levels through MY 2004/2005. To compensate for the lower production, soybean meal imports will remain relatively high during the same period.

In early 2000's, soybean meal imports from China almost doubled during this period to a level of 500,000 to 600,000 tons because of China's increased crushing capacity, along with

shorter transportation time, lower prices, and the ability to purchase smaller lots, which allow for direct shipments to local ports in Japan. China's soybean meal share is around a half and the rest is almost equally shared by the U.S. and India.

In September 2001, the Japanese Government banned the use of meat bone meal as an ingredient of cattle feed following the first detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) infected cattle in Japan. Consequently the livestock industry and feed manufacturers started to use oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals resulting in an increase in total meal demand. Usage is expected to remain level in MY 2004/2005.

Oil Situation and Outlook

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. Although imports of soybean and rapeseed oils remained small, their imports increased in CY 2004 due to the high price of soybeans and rapeseeds. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks, reached 466,000 metric tons in CY 2004. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 99 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In CY 2004, Japan imported 6,821 metric tons of cottonseed oil with a 100 percent U.S. share. Imports of sunflower oil were 19,973 metric tons in CY 2004, with a 25 percent U.S. share (5,089 metric tons). Imports of safflower oil were 13,265 metric tons in CY 2004, with a 99.9 percent U.S. share (13,203 metric tons).

Total imports of fish oil in CY 2004 were 39,493 metric tons. The U.S. supplied 18,284 metric tons in CY 2004.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain at the same level for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through CY 2005.

SECTION II. NARRATIVE ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, POLICY & MARKETING

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Production

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. In 2004, soybeans occupied about 94 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts occupied about 6 percent. Total soybean planted area increased in three consecutive years until 2003, from 122,500 ha in 2000 to 151,900 ha in 2003, as a result of policy efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans. Due to lower yields resulting from unfavorable cold weather conditions in major production areas, total production in 2003 significantly decreased (by 38,000 metric tons) to 232,200 metric tons despite the increased planted area.

However, total soybean planted area decreased by 10 percent (136,800 ha) in CY 2004. Despite MAFF's policy of diverting rice to alternate crops such as soybeans, the increase in planting acreage seemed to hit the ceiling under the current domestic soybean production situation. The decrease of the planting area is also assumed partly due to producers' hesitance in growing soybeans as a result of low yields in 2003 (153 kg/10 are in 2003 vs. 180 to 192 kg/10 are in 2000 to 2002) due to the cold weather conditions. Total production

further decreased significantly in CY 2004 (121 kg/10 are) because of a series of typhoons hit in the major production areas.

MAFF set a production target in 2010 for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) equal to a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent as part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops. Although the soybean production met the 5 percent level in 2002, the production could not meet the target in 2003 and 2004. The demand for domestic beans in the food industry has not been very enthusiastic, even though there have been a sufficient supply of domestic soybeans, because of their expense and poor quality.

Until 2000, soybeans had been covered by a deficiency payment policy with a fixed target level (standard price: 14,011 yen/60 kg in 1999). MAFF paid the difference between market and target prices to farmers, regardless of the price or quality. In 2000, the deficiency payments were replaced with a new Soybean Subsidy Program. Under the new subsidy program, soybean farmers are paid a fixed subsidy (8,120 yen/60 kg in 2004, 73.8 USD at 110 yen per USD) when the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy does not reach the production cost set by the MAFF Minister each year (13,730 yen/60 kg in 2004, or 124.8 USD at 110 yen per USD). If the sum of the producer price and the fixed subsidy exceeds the production cost, MAFF would pay farmers only the difference between the production cost and the producer price, instead of full amount of the fixed subsidy. If the producer price exceeds the production cost, no subsidy would be paid. Under this current subsidiary program, farmers who grow higher quality soybeans can earn higher prices. In addition to the subsidy for soybeans, farmers who transfer acreage from rice production to soybean production received an additional 83,000 yen, 755 USD, per 10 ares (0.1 hectares).

Peanut area decreased about 3 percent, partly due to urbanization of the major production area.

Table 1. Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

CY	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
2001	143,900	270,600	10,300	23,100
2002	149,900	270,200	9,950	24,000
2003	151,900	232,200	9,530	22,000
2004	136,800	165,000	9,110	21,300

Source: MAFF

Table 2. Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%)

	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Rice	100	99	95	95	95	95	96	95
Wheat	15	9	9	9	11	11	13	14
Soybeans	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
Vegetables	91	86	84	83	82	82	83	82
Fruits	63	53	49	49	44	45	44	44
Meats (Beef)	70 (51)	56 (36)	55 (35)	54 (36)	52 (34)	53 (36)	53 (39)	54 (39)
Eggs	98	96	96	96	95	96	96	96

Milk/Dairy	78	71	71	70	68	68	69	69
Seafood	72	60	57	55	53	53	53	57
Sugar	32	29	32	31	29	32	34	35
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	47	41	40	40	40	40	40	40
Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	67	62	59	59	60	60	61	60
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	30	26	27	27	28	28	28	27

Source: MAFF

Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. About 74 percent of total demand for soybeans is for oil use; 23 percent is for food use; and the remaining 3 percent is for feed use. Crushing of soybeans decreased by around 15 percent in CY 2004 from the previous year due to the high price of soybeans. Food soybeans are used for tofu (soybean curd), frozen tofu, fried tofu, miso (soybean paste), natto (fermented whole beans), boiled soybeans, and soy sauce. The meal from soybean crushing is used for both animal feedstuffs and further processing into such products as soy protein and soy sauce. Food soybean consumption in 2004 remained stable as no particular demand increase nor decrease was seen. Total import of soybeans for CY 2005 is forecast to be 4,525 thousand metric tons, almost at the same level as CY 2003, due to reduced soybean crushing.

Rapeseed is almost exclusively imported for crushing consumption. The meal from rapeseed crushing is used for animal feedstuffs and as a fertilizer and mulch for tobacco and citrus crops. Rapeseed and soybeans can substitute for each other in the Japanese oil market mainly as cooking oil, and demand fluctuates depending on their import prices. As a result of the price increase in soybeans in late CY 2003, consumption of rapeseed increased to fill the growing demand of vegetable oil as a substitute for soybeans. Cottonseed oil is mainly used for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only damaged and shriveled kernels not suitable for human consumption, a negligible amount, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. No significant change in the consumption of peanuts is forecast through MY 2004/2005.

Crushing Capacity

As of December 2001, there were 53 domestic oil crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 9.0 million metric tons. Actual production of oil, however, was 6.7 million metric tons. Due to shrinking profitability, the number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years as companies consolidate. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990.

Table 3. Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1998	92	9,055	6,516	72.0
1999	88	8,922	6,679	74.9

2000	- *	- *	6,726	- *
2001	53	8,992	6,669	74.2

Source: MAFF, *MAFF began to provide crushing capacity data biannually from 1999.

Trade

From April 1, 2001, MAFF, the Government of Japan implemented mandatory labeling for selected foods derived from biotechnology. In anticipation of this rule, many food manufacturers in CY 2000, shifted from U.S. supplies to non-biotech soybeans from Canada and Brazil, resulting in a decrease of imports from the United States by 7 percent in CY 2000. As IP handling systems in the U.S. for non-biotech soybeans were established, Japanese soybean users became confident in the non-biotech supply from the U.S. with imports recovering to original levels over in CY 2001 through CY 2003.

In addition to the MAFF's biotech labeling policy that requires a number of soy based food products such as tofu, miso (soybean paste) and natto (fermented soybeans) to be labeled as such if the ingredient soybeans are biotech, some manufacturers of other soy base foods including soy sauce voluntarily label their products as non-biotech for a marketing advantage. To meet Japan's demand for non-biotech food soybeans for those products, U.S. producers and suppliers have maintained the confidence of Japanese importers and industries' through their ability to supply non-biotech soybeans through a well-established IP handling system. Soybean oil is not subject to the MAFF labeling scheme and the Japanese crushing industry mainly sources biotech non-segregated soybeans.

Table 4. Japanese Soybean Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
U.S.	3,821	3,858	3,178
Brazil	812	890	779
Canada	167	189	259
China	136	143	187
Australia	3	0	4
Paraguay	73	73	0
Argentina	25	18	0
Others	4	2	0
Total	5,039	5,173	4,407

Source: Ministry of Finance

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan. However, Australia almost quadrupled its exports in CY 1996 to also become a stable supplier accounting for about 27 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan in CY 2004.

Table 5. Japanese Rapeseed Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Canada	1,578	1,660	1,684
Australia	438	369	629
France	59	53	0
U.S.	1	2	0

Others	0	0	0
Total	2,075	2,084	2,313

Source: Ministry of Finance

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. In recent years, the U.S. had been a negligible supplier. However, the U.S. increased the market share to 15 percent because of supply shortage from the drought in Australia in CY 2003 and was successful in maintaining the share in CY 2004 due to continuous high Australian cottonseed price.

Table 6. Japanese Cottonseed Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Australia	149	124	129
U.S.	3	24	22
Others	3	9	6
Total	155	157	157

Source: Ministry of Finance

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2004 reached 97,200 metric tons. In CY 2004, China had a 70 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts. Total peanut imports have been stagnant, but maintain the level, in recent years reflecting weak consumer demand for snack and confectionary items.

Table 7. Japanese Peanut Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Imports of Raw Peanuts			
China	26	30	30
South Africa	8	8	6
U.S.	7	5	5
Others	1	1	0
Total	42	44	41
Imports of Processed Peanuts			
China	59	59	56
Others	0	0	0
Total	59	59	56

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

The CIF import prices of soybeans increased significantly in late CY 2003 by 20 percent. CY 2004 CIF import prices are 65 percent higher than those in CY 2002. Rapeseed and cottonseed prices have also increased significantly due to tight supplies in CY 2003. The CIF price for U.S. peanuts in CY 2003 increased about 25 percent from the previous year and remained at the same levels in CY 2004.

Table 8. CIF Import Price Comparison of Major Oilseeds
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Soybeans (World)	(243)	(293)	(403)
U.S.	239	291	393
Brazil	223	264	377
Canada	331	372	473
China	394	447	577
Rapeseed (World)	(275)	(326)	(364)
Canada	278	326	361
Australia	264	324	372
U.S.	361	334	1,548
Cottonseed (World)	(177)	(238)	(247)
Australia	176	243	255
U.S.	188	215	207
Raw peanuts (World)	(872)	(970)	(1,070)
China	878	922	1,048
South Africa	811	1,019	1,161
U.S.	927	1,157	1,097

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Since 1974, Japan had maintained an emergency soybean stock reserve amounting to 50,000 metric tons until 2003. The reserve volume was equivalent to about 5 percent of annual demand for food soybeans. In 2003, Japan decided to revise the stock program every year. Although the target stock amount remains at 50,000 metric tons, the amount has been decreased to 47,000 metric tons in 2004, and further revised to 43,000 metric tons in 2005. Eleven private oil crushers hold the emergency stocks.

Japan maintained a quota system on raw peanuts until the end of JFY 1994 with a minimum annual quantity of 75,000 metric tons. However, under the Uruguay Round Agreement, the quota system was replaced by a tariff quota system. Under this system, 10 percent of the tariff is maintained within a quantity stipulated each year by the Cabinet. The quota uses 75,000 metric tons as a basis and is adjusted depending on other considerations such as the quantity of prospective domestic production and international market situation. The quota for JFY 2005 is 75,000 metric tons. The initial tariff equivalent was set at 726 yen per kilogram and was reduced to 617 yen in the JFY 2000. Japan's raw peanut imports in CY 2002, CY 2003 and CY 2004 were 42,000, 44,000 and 41,000 metric tons, respectively; therefore, the 75,000 metric tons quota amount has not been filled. The tariff on processed peanuts was also reduced from 25 percent in the JFY 1995 to 21.3 percent in JFY 2000. There are no tariffs on soybean, rapeseed and cotton seed imports. JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round Implementation year, so tariff levels are set until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

Table 9. Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2003
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.10-000 1205.90-000	Rapeseed	0
1207.20-000	Cottonseed	0
1202.10-010 1202.20-010	Raw peanuts for oil extraction	0

1202.10-091 1202.20-091	Raw Peanuts within TRQ	10 percent (Primary Tariff Rate)
1202.10-099 1202.20-099	Raw Peanuts outside of TRQ	617 yen/kg (Secondary Tariff Rate)
2008.11-291 2008.11-292 2008.11-299	Processed Peanuts	21.3 percent

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Biotechnology

Japan has been importing biotech soybeans and canola since 1996. As of December 2004, the Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 59 biotechnology products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and sugar beet) for food. Japanese consumer groups, however, have expressed strong concerns about the safety of these agricultural products and the Japanese mass media has actively highlighted issues about their safety. In response to these concerns, MAFF introduced mandatory labeling requirements for 30 foods in which DNA or proteins of their biotechnology ingredients can be detected.

In 2001, MAFF expanded the labeling scheme to include high oleic acid soybean oil when the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) approved biotech high oleic acid soybeans. However, to date, there has been no import of the oil into Japan. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic processors of soy foods (tofu, natto, etc.), corn foods (corn snacks, etc.) and potato foods (potato snacks, etc.) are using non-biotech agricultural products. As a result, all consumer products subject to the labeling scheme on the market are using non-biotech soybeans and labeled as "non-biotech."

Oils, including soybean oil, rapeseed oil and cotton oil, are exempted from the biotech labeling scheme. Oil crushers therefore have the liberty of using biotechnology non-segregated soybeans, rapeseeds and cotton for crushing purposes. However, manufacturers of certain consumer-oriented foods not subject to the labeling, including soy sauce and beer using corn starch, purchase non-biotech ingredients so that they can label their products as non-biotech on a voluntary basis.

Given the concerns about biotech products in Japan, efforts to increase consumer acceptance will hinge on education about the safety of biotech agricultural products. FAS/Tokyo continues to conduct various seminars and round table discussions throughout Japan to educate food processors, importers and consumers on biotech food safety.

TOTAL OIL MEALS

Production

The first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals. The tight supply of rapeseeds also pushed up the demand for soybeans and soybean meal in 2002, however, the high price of soybeans since late CY 2004 pushed down soybean crushing. Demand levels of soybean meal are expected to remain at the same level for 2005; therefore, imports, mainly from China, in CY 2005 are expected to remain at a high level.

Consumption

Soybeans and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for the production of tofu, soybean paste and soy sauce.

Table 10. Utilization of Major Vegetable and Fish Meals
in Compound & Mixed Feed Production
(1,000 MT)

CY	Soybean Meal	Other Vegetable Meal	Fish Meal	Other Ingredients	Total Ingredients	Percent of Veg. & Fish Meals
2002	3,542	981	205	19,685	24,413	19.4
2003	3,518	998	198	19,869	24,583	19.2
2004	3,275	1,078	186	19,501	24,040	18.9

Source: MAFF

The decline in the number of Japanese livestock farmers is caused by a variety of factors including an aging farming population, lack of successors of livestock farmers, and increases in meat imports. As a consequence, the livestock population continues to decrease.

Table 11. Japanese Livestock Population
(1,000 heads)

CY	2002	2003	2004
Dairy cows	1,726	1,719	1,690
Beef cattle	2,838	2,804	2,788
Swine	9,612	9,725	9,724
Layers	177,447	176,049	174,550
Broilers	105,658	103,729	104,950

Source: MAFF

Trade

The ban of use of meat and bone meal as feed as a consequence of the first confirmed BSE detection in cattle in Japan in September 2001 increased the demand for soybean meal, rapeseed meal and fish meal. Much of the increased demand for soybean meal was covered by soybean meal imports from China, where the number of oil crushing factories has increased dramatically. Japan imported 525 thousand metric tons of soybean meal from China in CY 2003. China dominated the soybean meal imports because of increasing crushing capacity, shorter transportation length, lower price, and small quantity lots allowing direct shipments to local ports in Japan. Total imports of meal, including Chinese soybean meal, is expected to remain at a high level through CY 2005 due to reduction of soybean crushing and continuing high demand for compound feed from the livestock sector as a substitute for meat bone meal.

Table 12. Japanese Soybean, Rapeseed and Fish Meal Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Imports of Soybean Meal			
China	613	525	597
U.S.	203	340	229
India	92	119	293
Brazil	59	51	53
Others	5	6	10

Total	971	1,041	1,182
Imports of Rapeseed Meal			
China	29	9	7
Canada	4	3	0
India	9	7	9
Others	0	1	0
Total	42	20	16
Imports of Fish Meal			
Peru	206	161	192
Chile	118	103	101
Ecuador	15	32	25
Denmark	18	18	18
U.S.	13	9	13
Others	120	60	49
Total	475	383	398

Source: Ministry of Finance

Price

Reflecting high prices of soybeans and rapeseeds have been pushing up the price of their meals in the past few years. The prices of soybean and rapeseed meals in CY 2005 are expected to remain at the level or slightly decrease in CY 2005.

Table 13. Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
2001	41,900	24,100
2002	43,000	25,200
2003	45,900	26,100
2004	52,400	28,600

Source: Japanese vegetable oil industry publications.

Due to the high demand of soybean meal and rapeseed meal for feed, in combination with the high prices of soybeans and rapeseeds, the CIF import prices remained high in CY 2004. Also, the continued need of soybean and rapeseed meals as a substitute of banned for meat and bone meal as feed, and the tight supply of rapeseeds, prices for MBM substitutes such as soybean, rapeseed and fish meal, will likely keep prices high through CY 2005.

Table 14. CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybean and Rapeseed Meal
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Soybeans Meal (World)	(229)	(267)	(350)
Brazil	229	248	376
India	233	256	304
U.S.	275	298	402
China	210	241	349
Rapeseed Meal* (World)	(159)	(176)	(202)
India	148	151	177
China	165	201	240

*: For HS Code 230649
Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

There is no tariff on soybean meal, rapeseed meal or fish meal.

TOTAL OILS

Production

Production of major processed oil products remained flat in CY 2004.

Table 15. Production of Major Processed Oil Products in Japan
(MT)

CY	Margarine for Household Use	Margarine for Institutional Use	Low-fat Spread	Shortening	Refined Edible Oils
2002	13,580	161,763	70,704	199,973	48,324
2003	12,863	163,018	70,224	201,489	48,691
2004	13,079	155,225	78,765	208,563	49,719

Source: Japan Margarine Industry Association

Consumption

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are largely consumed as blended oils. Crude palm oil is used for industrial use such as soap production. Refined palm oil is used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles, and snacks. Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are mainly used for salad oil. In CY 2004, consumption of oil products showed no significant change.

Table 16. Average Annual Expenditures for Processed Oil Products
Per Japanese Household

CY	Margarine		Edible Oil		Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing
	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)*
2002	848	1,542	3,344	9,709	2,848
2003	863	1,565	3,279	9,174	2,850
2004	834	1,552	3,478	9,439	2,855

*Only value is available.

Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Palm oil imports have been increasing to compensate for a decline in the supply of animal origin fats due to BSE.

Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 99 percent share in CY 2004. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain at the same level throughout CY 2005.

Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil, the two primary edible oils in Japan, have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. For example, total imports of soybean oil for CY 2004 were 28,269 metric tons, compared to the annual total soybean oil supply, 639,134 tons. In CY 2004, the U.S. supplied 5,475 metric tons of soybean oil. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan in CY 2004 were 48,477 metric tons. Although imports of soybean and rapeseed oils remained small, their imports increased in CY 2004 due to the high price of soybeans and rapeseeds.

Table 17. Japanese Palm and Fish Oil Imports by Country of Origin
(1,000 MT)

	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
Imports of Palm Oil			
Malaysia	410	424	462
Singapore	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1
Others	2	1	1
Total	415	428	466
Imports of Fish Oil			
U.S.	33	12	18
Peru	11	13	8
Chile	6	7	6
Others	9	7	7
Total	59	39	39

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Japan's tariffs on oil are as listed below.

Table 18. Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2005
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1507.10-200	Soybean oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1507.90-000	Soybean oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1508.10-100	Peanut oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1508.10-200	Peanut oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1508.90-000	Peanut oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1509 & 1510	Olive oil	0
1511.10-000	Palm oil, crude	3.5 percent

1511.90-010	Palm stearin	2.5 percent
1511.90-090	Palm oil, other	3.5 percent
1512.11-110	Sunflower-seed oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-120	Sunflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1512.11-220	Safflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1514.11-100	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.11-200	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.19-000	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.91-100	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.91-200	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.90-600	Joboba oil	0
1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent
1504.20	Fish & oil, fish	7 percent or 4.20 yen/kg, whichever is higher

Source: Japan Tariff Association

SECTION III. STATISTICAL TABLES

Soybean PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean						
						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	155	152	150	137	0	150	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	152	152	150	137	0	150	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	705	728	652	545	640	500	(1000 MT)
Production	232	232	280	165	0	230	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	4688	4688	4700	4500	0	4500	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	3488	3488	0	3500	0	3500	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	5625	5648	5632	5210	640	5230	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	3663	3810	3647	3420	0	3400	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1010	1035	1020	1040	0	1050	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	300	258	325	250	0	250	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4973	5103	4992	4710	0	4700	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	652	545	640	500	0	530	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5625	5648	5632	5210	0	5230	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	5173	0	4407	0	4500	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3858	0	3178	0	3500	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Meal, Soybean						
						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY

Crush	3663	3810	3647	3800	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.767131	0.737533	0.767754	0.692105	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	478	130	308	134	270	169	(1000 MT)
Production	2810	2810	2800	2630	0	2600	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1195	1191	1250	1200	0	1200	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	242	241	0	250	0	250	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4483	4131	4358	3964	270	3969	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	330	330	335	330	0	330	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	65	165	65	165	0	165	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3780	3501	3688	3300	0	3300	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4175	3996	4088	3795	0	3795	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	308	134	270	169	0	174	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4483	4131	4358	3964	0	3969	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	1043	1041	0	1182	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	341	340	0	229	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Soybean						
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	3663	3810	3647	3800	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.189189	0.173753	0.187826	0.173684	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	51	29	31	35	30	30	(1000 MT)
Production	693	662	685	660	0	660	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	24	24	50	15	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	8	0	5	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	768	715	766	710	30	700	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	36	18	40	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	701	662	696	660	0	660	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

TOTAL Dom. Consumption	737	680	736	680	0	680	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	31	35	30	30*		20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	768	715	766	710	0	700	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	17	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	12	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	3745	U.S.	3488
Others		Others	
Brazil	916	Brazil	768
Canada	191	Canada	248
China	141	China	181
Paraguay	73	Australia	3
Argentina	19		
Australia	1		
Total for Others	1341		1200
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	5087		4688

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	315	U.S.	241
Others		Others	
China	565	China	589
India	97	India	327
Brazil	91	Brazil	27
Canada	3	Indonesia	4

Denmark	1	Canada	2
Total for Others	757		949
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	1073		1191

Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed						
					(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10/2003		10/2004		10/2005		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1	0	1	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	186	166	191	206	190	206	(1000 MT)
Production	1	1	1	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2283	2283	2300	2250	0	2250	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	2	1	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2470	2450	2492	2456	190	2456	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2274	2244	2297	2250	0	2250	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2279	2244	2302	2250	0	2250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	191	206	190	206	0	206	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2470	2450	2492	2456	0	2456	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	2084	0	2313	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	2	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed						
					(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	2274	2100	2297	2100	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.562885	0.628571	0.561602	0.628095	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	45	45	38	35	40	74	(1000 MT)
Production	1280	1320	1290	1319	0	1320	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	19	19	30	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1344	1384	1358	1374	40	1414	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	9	0	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	440	420	428	420	0	420	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	866	920	890	870	0	870	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1306	1340	1318	1290	0	1290	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	38	35	40	74	0	114	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1344	1384	1358	1374	0	1414	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	18	0	40	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Oil PS&D

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed						
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	2274	2100	2297	2100	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.397977	0.442381	0.396169	0.438095	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	50	27	40	46	40	61	(1000 MT)
Production	905	929	910	920	0	900	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	37	37	60	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	992	993	1010	1006	40	1001	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Industrial Dom. Consum	51	23	52	25	0	25	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	901	924	918	920	0	920	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	952	947	970	945	0	945	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	40	46	40	61	0	56	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	992	993	1010	1006	0	1001	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	17	0	48	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	1	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Canada	1610	Canada	1656
Australia	426	Australia	601
France	74	France	24
Total for Others	2110		2281
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2111		2283

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	14	India	9
India	7	China	8
Canada	3	Canada	1

		Pakistan	1
Total for Others	24		19
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	24		19

Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed			(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	19	19	16	20	16	22	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	156	156	155	156	0	155	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	26	2	18	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	175	175	171	176	16	177	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	33	30	31	29	0	30	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	126	125	124	125	0	125	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	159	155	155	154	0	155	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	16	20	16	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	175	175	171	176	0	177	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	157	0	157	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	24	0	22	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil,			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)			

	Cottonseed						
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	33	31	31	31	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.181818	0.419355	0.16129	0.419355	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	6	13	5	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	8	8	8	7	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	8	1	5	0	4	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	15	22	14	21	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	14	21	14	21	0	20	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	14	21	14	21	0	20	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	15	22	14	21	0	20	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Cottonseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	20	U.S.	26
Others		Others	
Australia	130	Australia	124
Greece	3	Brazil	5
Thailand	3		
China	1		
Total for Others	137		129
Others not Listed			1

Grand Total	157		156
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Peanut PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut						
					(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	10	9	10	9	0	9	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	10	9	10	9	0	9	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	23	2	23	4	23	4	(1000 MT)
Production	23	21	23	20	0	19	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	127	98	132	96	0	95	(1000 MT)
My Imp. from U.S.	8	5	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	173	121	178	120	23	118	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	1	2	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	143	116	148	115	0	114	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	150	117	155	116	0	114	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	23	4	23	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	173	121	178	120	0	118	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	132	101	0	105	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	5	0	5	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2002		2003
U.S.	5	U.S.	5

Others		Others	
China	88	China	87
South Africa	9	South Africa	4
Total for Others	97		91
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	103		97

Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Palm						
						(1000 HA)	(1000 TREES)
						(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	21	30	20	29	20	29	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	450	450	470	450	0	450	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	471	480	490	479	20	479	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	35	35	35	35	0	35	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	416	416	435	415	0	415	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	451	451	470	450	0	450	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	29	20	29	0	29	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	471	480	490	479	0	479	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade		
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Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	9	U.S.	13
Others		Others	
Peru	161	Peru	192
Chile	103	Chile	101
Ecuador	32	Ecuador	25
Denmark	18	Denmark	18
South Africa	11	Indonesia	8
Namibia	8		
Total for Others	333		344
Others not Listed	41		41
Grand Total	383		398

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	12	U.S.	18
Others		Others	
Peru	13	Peru	8
Chile	7	Chile	6
Denmark	4	Denmark	3
New Zealand	1	South Korea	2
		New Zealand	1
		Panama	1
Total for Others	25		21
Others not Listed	2		0
Grand Total	39		39